

The Caledonian

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THURSDAY, JUNE 28. 1787.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 30. 1787.

The Hon. WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE, Appellant.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq; and others, Respondents.

MINUTES of the LORD CHANCELLOR's Speech.

My Lords,
THE great importance of this cause, and its general reference, as has been observed by the counsel upon both sides, to the laws of Scotland, with respect to sending members to Parliament, will undoubtedly entitle it to every degree of the most anxious attention which your Lordships can possibly bestow upon it.

The manner in which it struck my mind, laid me under no small difficulty and embarrassment, whether we could enter into the question of fraud in this case.—It strikes the mind with indignation, where a fraud upon the law has actually been committed, that the Court, and Judges composing that Court, are the only persons, and should be the only single persons in all the country that are conscious of the fraud, and incapable of going into it; and consequently not able to decide upon it.—That would be rendering justice deficient, and embarrassing the Court by its own rules of decision.

Where there is actual fraud, your Lordships would certainly be anxious to pursue that fraud, with all the diligence and effect it can possibly be pursued with, in order to do justice in the matter. When I use the word *fraud* here, I lie under the necessity of explaining myself, that I speak of *fraud* purely in the legal sense.—It happens, that by the laws of Scotland and this country, and of every country in the world, there is a great number of things that are called *fraud* in law, which will carry along with them no degree of baseness or dishonesty; therefore, I hope I shall be understood as speaking of this subject, and by no means conveying the slightest imputation, with regard to the person whose name has been so often mentioned, and who has been spoken of in very high terms in this case; and I make no doubt he deserves to be spoke of in the highest terms as a man of honour—I have not the honour to know him, nor Mr Stewart; but it would be extremely hard, when one is using phrases of this sort, that they should be looked upon as personal. When I say this is a practice to disappoint the law of the land, and in that way constitute a fraud upon it, that is my *true meaning*.

Upon the other hand, I should be extremely sorry to proceed by any rule in the discovery of fraud, which could be so extensive as to cut down these votes, which, by the law of Scotland, undoubtedly are admissible; for it has been very well observed, and properly agreed by the counsel upon both sides, that your Lordships do not sit here trying the cause as a House of Parliament, but you sit here as a Court of Session merely; and you ought to pronounce no judgment in this place, but that which the Court of Session ought to have pronounced in the Court below—and for that purpose, you should lay out of your consideration, every view of policy, every view of convenience; and you should lay out of your consideration, every circumstance and ingredient whatever, except that which the letter of the law prescribes.

In considering of this case, I take it to be extremely clear, That, by the law of Scotland, the estate which is pretended in these deeds, if it be a real estate, taken and enjoyed by the grantee of that estate fairly, and *bona fide* for his own use and benefit, does give a vote for a member to serve in Parliament.

My Lords, by the ancient law of Scotland, as your Lordships perfectly well know, every vassal of the Crown, every Baron, properly speaking, appeared in Parliament, and his sub-feus were in ancient times not regarded much more than tacks are now. It was of no consequence to his title for appearing in Parliament, how much of the beneficial interest was in him: he represented the whole land—Afterwards, when the attendance of the lesser vassals or Barons, who held from the Crown, was dispensed with, and they appeared only by their representatives, those who voted for the representatives, voted for them in the very same right that he sat in Parliament by; consequently the right to vote for the representative was in the immediate tenant of the Crown, let those who held under him enjoy ever so much of the beneficial part of the estate.

In 1681, when the mode of electing in Scotland came to be settled, these principles were exactly followed, and the right of voting was given either to the wadsetter of a superiority, or to the lessor of a superiority; and it was given to them with due regard to the quantity of real and beneficial interest which they held in the land.

In the times I am alluding to, the object of sitting in Parliament, however it might touch the minds of individuals, did not apply to them in the same way, as, from the lapse of time, and change of circumstances, it has done since. The utmost point that then could strike the ambition of a gentleman, as the honour of representing a considerable number of people in the country in which he lived, and of being preferred by them to that seat in Parliament.—That ambition there was, but it did not go the length of dispensing with the constituents paying the expence of their representative in Parliament.—I speak only of what took place after the act 1681; if I do not confound that statute with the act 1661;

but from that time to this, the law has certainly received no change whatever; because, though a great many acts of Parliament have been made for securing the observation of the law, as made in 1681, none of them offer to make a change in it, nor by construction can be understood to have made a change in it. Your Lordships will see what the law was in 1681.—It is true, superiorities only gave the vote. It is also true, every man who had such an estate had a vote; and it was in the contemplation of the law, as it was regulated in 1681, that the right of voting should be preserved to each individual—I mean, in contradistinction to this, the qualification, which your Lordships know is a forty-shilling land of old extent, holder of the King; or 400*l.* of valued rent, gave a right of voting; but no one person, if he had forty or five hundred such estates, which, by being divided into so many parts, would have given so many votes, could, while the estate was in him, be entitled to any more than one vote.—At the same time, if by accident the estate came to be divided, each of the persons to whom it fell, in that manner, would have a right of voting.

Hence, your Lordships see, there are two points equally deserving your attention as a court of justice. I am not considering now, whether political power should be in proportion to the extent of property; or whether the man who held an estate that contained the forty or the five hundred votes, should have them all. This is not our business. We sit as a court of justice, to carry the law, as it stands, into execution; and there are two points in the law as it stands, which it behoves your Lordships anxiously to see executed, as far as the rules of law can go. The one is, That every person who has an estate to which the law annexes the vote, should be enabled to give the vote. The second, That no person should be able to give more than one vote for the estate so abiding in him.

It was argued, but little insisted on, (nor do I believe it was capable of being much insisted upon) That the difference of times between 1661 or 1681, and the present hour, made a difference in the right of voting: That because at that time there was no such practice as that of stripping the estate of all its beneficial enjoyment, and afterwards of conveying out the mere superiority, for the purposes of supplying votes; so it could not then be in contemplation to give the right of voting to the description of votes now brought to the bar. I confess my opinion, as far as that goes, is clear, that by the act of 1681,

state which, upon paper, could be drawn forth within the letter of the statute 1681; so that if a man entitled to a forty-shilling land were to strip it out, taxing the casualties, or charging it in any other manner, so as to reduce the estate to a superiority of but a penny value yearly, I take it to have been the intent of the statute of 1681 to give to that estate a vote. Now, if the case were supposable, I would say, that when the estate had been so stripped as to have no actual value in it of a shilling, the person having such an estate would be entitled to vote. As to what they call *wadsetting*, your Lordships know perfectly well, that it is the conveyance of an estate to be enjoyed as long as it is not redeemed, but liable to be redeemed, upon payment of a sum supposed to be advanced upon it; and if the sum advanced had been twenty shillings, or reduce that to sixpence, or if it had been ten shillings, or low down so low as a penny Scots, imagining the case of such a wadset as that to be clear of any fraudulent purpose, my opinion is, that wadset gives the right of voting.

I will put the case, if possible, even stronger than that. I will suppose, that a gentle man of estate, who does not care a farthing for either of the candidates or for politics, should refer to the opportunity of selling the superiorities of it, I do not know that the act of 1681 would prevent him from doing so, by the means of seeing out the estate, and then sending these superiorities to market, in order to be purchased out and out by other persons for their own benefit. The right of representation in Scotland has most lamentably and unfortunately fallen off its ancient basis, inasmuch that the whole value of the landed property of a county, speaking largely and generally about it, may be in the hands of those that have no interest whatsoever in the choice of the representative of the county, which might be placed in the hands of men who have no earthly estates, but such as I have been describing. That certainly was not the object of the law; but if it be a political object, and an honest object, to give to the land of Scotland its due weight in parliamentary representation, I am afraid that is not to be obtained by a judgment of any court of law, but resort must be had to Parliament, to cure the great mischief that has happened to the constitution of that country, as well as other countries, where the change of circumstances has been such, that the rule and order of government not being changed conformably to it, things have been turned so absolutely round as to disappoint all the good sense and sound policy upon which the constitution stood originally. I have been anxious to state this, as to what I look upon to be the right of voting in Scotland. I am afraid, in practice, it has been reduced to the condition of a burghage tenure here; and when I mention that tenure, it may be necessary to make some observations upon it.

I know the House of Commons is a competent court to decide upon all questions of the election of their own members; and I know there stand upon their Journals various decisions supporting burghage

estates, which I do not mean to impeach or throw the smallest reflection upon in the world. There is a latitude and sovereign power that belongs to the House of Commons, that perhaps never ought to bind itself by those narrow rules a court of justice should go by. If the title to a seat in Parliament had been in England, as now in Scotland, referred to the decision of a court of justice, we might, without complaining, venture to guess, that a gentleman would not have been at liberty to send his reward with ten or dozens of parchments, to be distributed among as many voters round a green table, and then pick them up after the election was over. I rather believe that could not have happened. But whether there be or not that peculiarity in the burghage tenure of England, it is abundantly clear, an abuse like that does not exist in the constitution of Scotland. It is also undoubtedly clear, by the statute of 1681, and various acts of Parliament, by which they have tried to secure it against fraud since that time, that, how slender ever the beneficial interest may be that is taken by the conveyance, it must be taken *bona fide*, and be the absolute property of the person pretending to property in it; and consequently, if there be any means of impeaching it with fraud, these means are open with respect to this species of burghage tenure. There was a great deal of dispute at the bar upon what should be deemed a nominal and fictitious vote, created or referred only for the purpose of giving a vote at the election, and not a real and true estate in the grantee of the estate, for his own use and benefit only, and for the use and for the benefit of no other person. I speak of the words of the oath; for whether the words of the oath alter the law or not—and I think they do not alter it—they are certainly a parliamentary recognition of what the law was at that time. It seems, therefore, upon every question of that sort that comes before the Court of Session, the single question for them to try is not, what is the extent of the estate? but, whether that estate is vested in the grantee *bona fide*, and is a true and real estate for his own use and benefit only, and for no other purpose? For if the *jus dispossessendi* remains in any other person, it is in vain that the Parliament conveys the right to him; for the real use of the estate remains in another; and that objection to the estate is now competent.

I did put the case to the Gentlemen at the bar of one species of title I admit to be a good one; it is a wadset. I will suppose an estate of sixpence a-year value were mortgaged at 10*s.* at five per cent. and that the supposition was, that 20*l.* or 30*l.*

lines, and other instruments, by which the estate was to be conveyed away, and the question was to arise merely upon the state of that, what would be the effect of it? I did not perceive it was argued a moment; but *ex facie*, upon such a transaction as that, it would be deemed an intentional evasion of the law upon the part of the grantor and grantee.

It was argued, That, in Scotland, trust could only be proved by writing, and, consequently, there could be no means of proving the grantor retained any interest whatever in the estate, unless it were so proved. I do not know of any proposition that appears to me perfectly contrary, not only to the common sense, and more particularly the common sense requisite upon the present occasion.

By the nature of the thing, the writings must be all clear; but the question made by the statute is, Whether these writings are sincere as well as clear? Whether they convey an estate for the sole use of the grantee, or for the use of the grantor? It is said, that must appear out of the writings themselves. It is manifest, the question is a question of fraud; and, till I heard it argued here, I never heard that a question of fraud was not to be made out by parole evidence, proving such facts as infer fraud. In the case of such a wadset, my idea is, that it would be a fraudulent vote, though he had taken an estate sufficient, as the law of Scotland says, for the purpose of voting, but had taken it in such circumstances as shewed that it was not calculated to serve his own purposes, and therefore it afforded pregnant evidence of fraud.

This is a case where there is a difference of about a shilling value; that is, it is absolutely worth nothing. I am speaking of the appellants. But if even such an estate was bought out and out, with a view not to the enjoyment of a shilling a year, but for the purpose of enjoying the franchise, which, by the constitution of that country, is annexed to that estate, provided that is distinctly and clearly done, I should apprehend that estate would convey the vote.

But if a person conveys the estate to another, who, instead of paying the purchase-money, and instead of paying the expences of conveying it, holds it at the expence of the grantor himself; and more particularly so, if he held it under an honorary engagement, that he would never disturb the title-deeds of the grantor (there are thousand ways it might be stated); in that case, the person that holds it would be thought of, in the most reprehensible manner in the world, if he was to offer to interrupt the title of the grantor. If he holds it under an honorary engagement, the most imperfect in point of actual obligation, in my opinion, he holds it fraudulently. The right of using it is not in reality, or in fact, in him.

Rumour says, that in this and that county in Scotland, great Lords, who have vast estates, so as even to divide the county among them, have taken upon them to convey by parcels the superiority, for

the purpose of giving what have been called *confidential votes*. If they are called *confidential*, I should have no difficulty in saying what I think of them, namely, that they are *no votes at all*; because, from the very moment a man holds the estate with any degree of confidence, there is a want of a legal and complete right. I am glad it has occurred to me to mention it now, because it is a matter very important for your Lordships consideration. If these estates, by any of the *confidential* holders, were to be withheld from the family that granted them, that family has no way whatsoever to get them back again. No proofs of *confidence* would enable them to get them back: They would be obliged to prove a fraudulent conveyance; and the law would not permit a man to get back his own estate. The estate, therefore, would not be drawn back by the grantor upon the plea of *fraudulent confidence*; and yet it is not held by the grantee legally. I do not care for pointing out by what means; but this information has been conveyed to me in such a form, that I verily believe it will not be long before your Lordships will hear of disputes to a great amount turning upon the ground I am stating. It happened not a great while ago, that the estate of an inconsiderable family was thus granted out, and the Gentleman did not think himself at liberty to avail himself of it. He was prevailed upon not to do it; but if he had thought proper, he might have availed himself of it, and have kept the estate.

This brings me to the consideration of the vote now in question. The fact seems to be admitted to a certain extent—I wish it had been more fully so. This estate of Mr Stewart is an estate held under the strictest entail known by the law of Scotland. He was under the necessity, in the first place, to violate the conditions of that entail, by making the subinfeudation to a person in confidence. I hope he knew whom to trust.—How he is to get back that estate is more than I know. After he had made that subinfeudation, he conveys the superiority to Mr Elphinstone, and several other persons. These conveyances were also breaches of the entail, to which the heirs of entail were not bound to consent; and if an heir of entail, after he had come into such an agreement, should think fit to refuse, there would be nothing to stop the declarator. You cannot alledge your own fraud to stop a declarator at the instance of another.

Mr Elphinstone is supposed to have taken this estate subject to be called back in this manner by the heir of entail. It is always alleged, in such cases, that he was to challenge it, he could get back the estate; but till that is done, the estate does remain, in the estimation of law, the estate of the voter. But the question is, not, Whether it is, in the estimation of law, the estate of the voter? but whether, according to the tenor of the transaction, a court of justice can or cannot discover that this is a species of estate which Mr Elphinstone would not have taken upon his own account, or upon any account but that of the grantor's request?

If you were to lay down a rule in the case, that provided he had paid ten guineas for the estate, or 20*l.* or 30*l.* for the conveyance of it, that should prove it a *bona fide* estate, you would decide upon one of these objections, but not upon the other, and lay down a general rule which I certainly do not.—I am not laying down a rule of law—I am not laying down a rule of presumption, nor, in short, any one rule by which the Court can be afterwards bound. It must be upon the general state of the transaction that the Court can collect, that the estate, instead of being intended to be used or disposed of by the grantee, was intended between them to be at the use and disposition of the grantor; and wherever a case affords circumstances sufficient fairly and roundly to raise that presumption in an unanswerable degree, or to raise it in a degree which the party himself cannot answer, in such a case as that, the vote must be held to be void.

Some cases have been quoted as decided by your Lordships, in which it is supposed to have been laid down as a rule, that the party himself could not be examined as to the *bona fide* manner in which he held the estate. Cases were adduced, which prima facie, go some way towards affording an inference, that such were the ideas in your Lordships minds at the time of that decision. I beg, in the first place, to remark, that you have laid down no such rule by any decision; consequently, when these cases come to be argued, if ever they should again, the question will not be, Whether it is absolutely true that no man can be examined that has once taken the freeholders oath? Many of them do not chuse to do it; and I do not wonder: For though no disgrace nor baseness can be imputed to the making a vote of this sort, it cuts a little closer when the voter comes to take the oath. I do not wonder a man of honour should say, as was said at the bar, that he took this estate as a real and true estate for his own use and benefit only, and not another's. But I doubt, whether Mr Elphinstone would have sworn so in this case. I am sure he would not, if he had felt in his own mind any honorary obligation, even though not a legal one, to use or to dispose of that estate at the requisition of the grantor. If your Lordships will cast your eye over the statute, you will find, that the whole scope and object of the oath was, that the court of freeholders, who had not the means of a long examination, and cannot pursue the case in the manner a Court of justice would, and are to pursue it by such short means as they have in their

power, may have reference to the oath of party.—Are there words in this statute that can prevent the Court of Session from going farther into such a cause as this? If there are any in it, it is more than I yet know of, or am inclined to agree to, unless I find that the causes taken all together, do absolutely fix it upon me, by the authority and reasons of them. It is every day's experience in every Court of Justice in the world, and there is no reason for the contrary, where a man is giving testimony upon an either, or other interest, which has been drawn into question. I know of no interest whatsoever which can prevent a man being again examined after taking an oath. A cause occurs to my mind, upon a policy of insurance:—A great number of underwriters may have actions brought against them upon the terms of the agreement. It would be strange if the broker, or other witness examined in the one cause, could never be examined again: It would be extraordinary if he could say, I have been sworn in a cause already, you cannot examine me again. In the Court of Chancery there is no such rule—a person's being sworn upon one cause, will not prevent his being examined in another. It appears to me impossible that such a maxim should have been set up. I do not see upon what ground it would have been necessary to the decision of these cases, nor upon what ground it is possible to declare, that a man must not be examined in what they call a judicial examination, because he has once before taken the freeholder's oath. I am inclined to believe, that in examining accurately those cases, they will find that the objection was to the form of particular interrogatories, and not to be borrowed on that principle, that a man who has been examined once, can be examined no more.

My Lords, this cause comes before your Lordships under particular circumstances. A great many of such cases were under the view of the Court of Session at the same time. In some of them, evidence was given; and they were argued in the Court of Session at large; but this was argued *ore tenus*, without evidence or facts stated in writing. Without a distinct view of the evidence that was given in the cause, particularly where it is attended with such doubts and nicety as this, I should be extremely sorry to be forced on into a decision, where every article, and every circumstance of it, was not so perfectly before the Court as it ought to be, in order to found the judgment which your Lordships ought to pronounce upon it.

No cause can come before this House where the utmost anxiety should not be used to adhere closely to the rules of law; and if there be a cause distinguishable from another in that particular, I should say this is one, which, by the peculiar constitution of the kingdom of Scotland, the Court below ought to judge of with the utmost attention, as the right of a seat in Parliament may depend upon it, and upon account of the great and momentous concern which is involved in it. Therefore I will not propose more to your Lordships, than to remit this back to the Court of Session, with a view they should proceed to the examination of all the points in it, that their decision may be founded upon the evidence stated amply and decisively before them, and they should decide what steps ought to be taken in the matter.

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.

entering into any state of the law, or discussing to any extent the circumstances of this cause. That has been done so fully and ably by the noble and learned Lord upon the woolpack, that I will content myself with expressing my sense of the great obligation which the House and the public owe to the noble and learned Lord, for so clear and luminous a deduction of the law of Scotland, with respect to the right of election, guarding it against any supposition that there can be an intention to innovate upon the established rights of election as it stood at the Union; and, at the same time, doing the Court of Session that justice which is due to them, for the attempt they have made, in the present case, to have the law executed, according to its true spirit; shewing their intention not to pervert the precautions the law has used to secure the real rights of election against the devices used for creating fraudulent qualifications.

I perfectly concur with the noble and learned Lord. The direct decision of the question here would be premature; and therefore I must express my sense to the noble and learned Lord's motion, to remit it to the Court of Session, that they may hear the parties further, and go through it again, and determine it in the manner they shall see proper.

The question was then put by the Lord Chancellor, and carried unanimously, "That this cause be remitted back to the Court of Session in Scotland, to hear parties further therewith, with liberty to receive such new allegations and evidence as the occasion may require."

London Gazette, June 23.
AT the Court at St James's, the 22d, of June,

1787.

P R E S E N T,
The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
WHEREAS his Majesty hath received information, that the plague doth at this time rage with great violence at Algiers, and in the interior parts of that kingdom: And whereas his Majesty has also received information, that seven ships belonging to the Regency of Algiers have lately gone out, and that the plague had broke out on board some of the said ships, several of the crew having died even before they sailed: His Majesty this day took the same into consideration; and although it appeared that a quarantine of forty days is at this time subsisting, by orders of this Board, upon all ships coming from or through the Mediterranean, except those coming from any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain within the Mediterranean, or from the Island of Minorca, laden with the products of Spain only, and having none other than non-enumerated articles on board, (except any bags, straw, matting, or plating on jars, which were solely made use of as package for such non-enumerated articles,

and also except ships and vessels arriving from the town and port of Gibraltar) yet his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, judges it necessary, upon this occasion, to cause his orders for the performance of quarantine to be enforced and extended; and, to that end, his Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, doth hereby order, require, and command, That the said subsisting quarantine be strictly enforced; and that all the officers appointed for the service of quarantine do use their utmost care and diligence in causing the several rules and regulations, established for the due performance of quarantine, to be punctually and strictly observed and carried into execution: And his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is further pleased to order, require, and command, That all ships and vessels, from the ports of the kingdom of Spain within the Mediterranean, or from the Island of Minorca, although the cargo shall consist of non-enumerated articles only, (except the package of the said articles) and also all ships and vessels from the town and port of Gibraltar, and all goods and merchandises on board the same, that shall hereafter arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom, or of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark or Man, do make their quarantine for forty days, and do likewise strictly conform themselves, in all respects, to the rules and regulations now in force, and required to be observed by ships and vessels subject to quarantine: And the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, his Majesty's Secretary at War, and the Governors or Commanders in Chief, for the time being, of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appear.

RICH. ORLEBURY,
pro Wm. FAWKNER.

Whitehall, June 23.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Lord Carteret, and to the Right Honourable Lord Walmsley, the office of his Majesty's Post-Master General.

War-Office, June 23. 1787.

18th Regiment of foot, Sebright Mawby, Gent. is appointed to be Ensign, vice Benjamin Chapman.

23rd Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Smith to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Smith. Ensign John Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice George Smith. William Fullerton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Dickson.

30th Regiment of foot, Captain David McCulloch, from the half-pay of the late 72d regiment, to be Captain en second, vice Henry Rennihill.

32d Regiment of foot, Brevet Major Edward Edwards to be Major, vice Edmund Strachan. Lieutenant John Macartney to be Captain of a company, vice Edward Edwards. Ensign John Boland to be Lieutenant, vice John Macartney.

35th Regiment of foot, Captain James Haig, from the half-pay of the late 3d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Colin Campbell, junior.

56th Regiment of foot, John Richard Perry, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Samuel Roycroft.

59th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Nicholas Burnell, from the half-pay of the late 71st regiment, to be Lieutenant en Second, vice ——— Livingstone.

6th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Alexander Macgregor, from the 73d regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Burton Gage Barbut.

Barbary, from the 65th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice ——— ———.

Major Harry Burrard, of the 24th regiment of foot, to be Governor of Calshot Castle, vice Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.

L O N D O N . — June 25.

The Prince of Wales takes his departure for Brightelmstone on Tuesday the third of July; after which time his Highness's visits to towns will not be frequent.

Saturday last the four Princesses took an airing for the first time since their illness.

Friday Governor Sir George Eliot was at the Levee at St James's for the first time since his return from Gibraltar, and was most graciously received by the King, and after the Council was over, was cloathed with the King for upwards of an hour.

Friday morning the French Ambassador had his final audience of leave of Mr Pitt, and immediately set off to Paris.

That the French Ambassador's visit to Paris at this time is sudden and unexpected, even to the Plenipotentiary himself, is very evident, as it is not three weeks since Baron D'Adhemar engaged forty beds at Bath, for himself, his friends, and his suite, where a party had been made up to spend the summer till the middle of August. His Excellency has, however, sent complimentary cards to all his acquaintance, apologizing for this accident, and promising hopes of his return before the middle of next month.

An installation of Knights of the Bath will be celebrated at Westminster Abbey towards the latter end of July:—Twelve Knights will be installed, amongst whom will be Sir George Augustus Eliot.

This day, Mr Dundas gives a public breakfast to the Cabinet Nobility, and several others, at his seat at Wimbledon.

George Hardinge, Esq; Solicitor-General to the Queen, is appointed one of the Welsh Judges, in the room of John Williams, Esq; deceased.

On Saturday her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland was safely delivered of another son, at Northumberland-houpe, Charing-cross. Her Grace and the child are both as well as can be wished.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond is at present so much recovered as to be able to take the air, and in a short time purposes to set out on his intended tour.

A few days since died, in the south of France, the Right Hon. Lord Montague, son of Lord Beauclerc.

George Scott, Esq; of Paddington, and his lady, who were married a few weeks since at the Abbey Church, Bath, were yesterday evening found dead. They went to bed the preceding evening apparently in good health.

It is said, that one of the King's messengers, who arrived on Friday at the Secretary of States' office from Holland, saw Lord George Gordon land there

last Thursday evening. Immediately after which a report prevailed, that his Lordship's intention was, to enter himself as a volunteer in the Dutch service.

Lord George Gordon was seen at Harwich, (as mentioned Monday last) where he arrived late at night at the Three Cups Inn; and as his mode of travelling there was the pedestrian, and he appeared rather shabby in his dress, much fatigued and covered with dust, the landlord scrupled to let him have a bed, till he intimated that he should want a post-chaise in the morning. At this mine host relented, thinking something might be made by him, and shewed him into a room. He said he should want no supper; but afterwards called for some bread and cheese, which he ate in his bedchamber. After he had breakfasted in the morning, instead of calling for a post-chaise, he slipped into the packet, which failed immediately for the Dutch coast.

Thus ingloriously did Lord George terminate his career in this country—for it is probable he will never return to it, unless he should be invited by an act of grace.

Previous to a certain nobleman leaving town, (who now *non est inventus*) he applied for letters of recommendation from a respectable merchant in the city to Amsterdam, which were refused—it was probably this refusal which made his Lordship think of Switzerland.

Friday Mr Erskine moved the Court of King's Bench to put off the calling up Mr Bowes and his co-defendants to judgment till Monday or Tuesday. The reason the learned Counsel assigned for delaying the passing judgment on Saturday (as had been ordered) was, that the affidavits the defendants had made in mitigation of their punishments were so voluminous, that if the Court gave time to the Counsel to consider the fact so stated, it would probably shorten the time taken up in hearing them, as the Counsel would select for the attention of the Court only such parts as they conceived to be material for the interests of their clients. The motion was granted.

The Court of King's Bench has appointed to-morrow, at nine o'clock in the morning, for giving judgment upon five defendants in the prosecution of the King against Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq; and nine others.

The woman's name who sold the Gazette Extraordinary is Alice Lawrence. She was examined before Mr Alderman Pickett, at Guildhall. In her defence the woman said, that they were delivered to her for sale by a man, who desired her not to cry them till she came to the Royal Exchange, and told her that he would give her the meeting there, which evidently shews the design of the publication. The Alderman remanded her for further examination till this day, and in the mean time ordered strict search to be made after the person who had delivered them to the prisoner for sale.

A number of like Gazettes were also left at the pamphlet shops of Messrs Axstell, Emerton, and Dcan, at the Royal Exchange, and many of them were eagerly bought up prior to the discovery.

It had so far its effect, that stocks fell immediately one per cent.

The forgery was defective only in one particular.

It is supposed that the stamp (for this pretended Gazette was printed upon stamp paper) was also forged, which makes the matter felony.

An account of the transaction was sent to the Stamp-office, and to the Secretary of State's office.

Saturday, Alice Lawrence was re-examined before Alderman Pickett, at Guildhall, relative to her selling the Extraordinary Gazette; but denying any knowledge of the person who gave them her to sell, and it appearing upon inspection at the Stamp Office, that the stamp was not forged, she was discharged, on a promise that she and Sarah Trusty, the other woman who saw the person that gave them her, would appear at any future time.

On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, the parlor of the Ranger arrived at the India House, with the agreeable news of that ship's safety off Dover, from China.

The Ranger sailed from Canton the 17th of January—arrived at St Helena 25th of April—sailed from thence 30th of April—and arrived off Dover 23d of June.

Spoke with the London in Canton river; with the Pitt, Admiral Hughes, and Bridgewater, in the Straits of Sunda, all well.

The Hillibro' was left at North Island.

The Neptune at St. Helena; and the Chapman, also from Canton, had arrived at St. Helena, and failed from thence two days before the Ranger.

The East India Company have sent out this year upwards of 3000 tons of naval stores to their dock-yard at Bombay, where they are building two new ships of 1000 tons burthen each, for their own commercial service. The Belvidere, Captain Green, which sailed lately from Portsmouth, was wholly laden with naval stores, with which he was furnished from the King's store-houses at Portsmouth, by agreement with Government. This is certainly a prudent step, as the French are known to be making a prodigious naval emporium at the islands of Bourbon, next the Mauritius, where their men of war fit, and from the great improvement made there of late years, are equipped and fitted out in a manner second to none of the naval establishments in Europe itself.

This week upwards of two thousand letters from Boston have been received by the merchants, which contain some very capital remittances, and orders for large quantities of various sorts of goods. It is said, with some degree of certainty, that the most recent dispatches from France confirm the account of that Court being determined to take no part in the troubles of Holland, other than that by mediation.

Saturday, arrived a mail from Holland, by which we are informed, that the Stadholderian interest has sustained a severe blow. The States of Utrecht having assembled on the 11th instant, at which were present the Deputies of the towns of Wyk-a-Dour-

stele Monsoort, and several other places, the Assembly unanimously resolved to send a deputation to their High Mightinesses the States General, demanding the exertion of their supreme authority, in order to suppress all the late violent measures taken against the sovereignty of the province of Holland; and in case of non-compliance with this requisition, they were determined to consider the union as totally dissolved.

In consequence of the above demand, their High Mightinesses have revoked their resolutions of the 1st and 10th instant, by which they ordered the troops of the province of Holland immediately to quit the territories of Utrecht, and not to act in any case without their express command, nor to remove any ammunition or stores belonging to the Republic. These resolutions being carried to the Council of State, the members of which are immediately under the influence of the Prince of Orange, they refused to obey the orders of the States General; and what will be the consequence, time alone must discover.

A morning paper says, that the account which has found its way into most of the public prints, relative to a number of persons being seen hanging by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, opposite the windows of their hotel, the morning after their Guests arrived at Amsterdam, is wholly void of foundation; but one execution of that kind took place during their stay, and that was done according to the forms of civil law. The unfortunate victim was a Swedish sailor, who had been very active in pulling down the houses and destroying the effects of the Burghers. This man suffered death, not for the riot and outrage, but for having preserved part of the property, and appropriated it to his own use.

An arrêt has been published by his Most Christian Majesty, in pursuance of the late Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and France, which declares "ALL the ports, countries, dominions, towns, places, and rivers, of his said Most Christian Majesty in Europe," to be henceforth open to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, resident in Great Britain and Ireland, conformably to the 5th article of the late treaty."

A private letter from Portsmouth says, that several houses are opened there for sailors to enter into his Majesty's service; that great numbers come daily from different parts of England; and that they do not doubt but they shall soon have as many more as are at present wanted, without prelling.

There are fifteen sail of the line at present equipping at the different ports, five of which are intended as a squadron for the protection of our settlements in the East Indies; and the remainder to form a fleet of observation in the Channel, to act as any future emergency may require.

The following humorous circumstance may be depended upon as a fact.—A waterman, whose name is Holmes, and who has acquired some property, to shew his disgust against our rulers, and the accumulation of taxes, has hit upon a singular expedient. He has disposed of a small freehold which he possessed in the vicinity of the Thames, and purchased a well country barge, in which, with his wife, and a large family of children, he resides in the most comfortable manner. He thus prides himself on eluding all the taxes, and changes his situation as the weather or other circumstances make this or that situation more agreeable. He at present is moored off York Buildings, where the nearest of his floating habitation, the respectable appearance of his wife and children, and the facetious character of the man himself, attract no small number of curious visitors.

A happy Repartee.—A late Scotch Professor at the principal University in that kingdom, was so partial among his scholars, as to give himself little or no trouble with those who were poor, and could not afford to pay him an extraordinary fee. One day, by accident, he called upon a lad (who being poor, did not expect to be examined, and had not prepared his answers), and found him quite ignorant—

" You blockhead, said the Master, I don't believe you can translate the motto of the town of Edinburgh, *Nisi Dominus frustra*, can you, Ha?"

The answer was—"Gin we are not Lords and Lairds, we need not come here!"

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 25.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 92.	India Bonds, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, shut.	South Sea Stock, shut.
3 per cent. red. 73½ s. 4.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. cons. shut, 74 s. 4.	New ditto, shut.
74 for the opening.	3 per cent. 1711, shut.
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
Long Ann. 21 s. 11-16ths.	Exch. Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 73 7-16ths a £.	Lottery Tickets, —
India Stock, shut.	Prizes, —
	Confols, —

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 24. 8.

EDINBURGH.

PROJECTOR, A NORTH BRITON, A CONSTANT READER, and several other correspondents favours, are unavoidably delayed, in order to make room for the Minutes of the Lord Chancellor's Speech in the House of Lords, in this important cause, the Hon. William Elphinstone, appellant, against John Campbell, Esq; and others, respondents; with a copy of which we have been favoured by a friend. See page 6 of this paper.

Copy of a letter from London, dated June 25.

" We had a brisk demand for wheat to-day, and prices were 1 s. 2 d. per quarter higher. Barley was heavier in sale, and 6 d. per quarter

Married at Glasgow, on the 24th current, A. Mariner Nairne of Drumkilbo, Esq; to Miss Margaret Ann Yeaman, daughter of the late James Yeaman of Auchinleck, Esq;

Bon Mot.—It was yesterday observed at the side

in the Parliament-house, that such a one, who

had a sharp appetite, had eaten away his fences.—

He replied another, they would not be a mouth-

ful to him!

Yesterday the Presbytery of Edinburgh met here,

and chose the Rev. Mr Paul, one of the ministers

of St Cuthbert's, their Moderator until the next

year. The Presbytery having taken all the trials

of Mr Dickson, prentice to the second charge of

South Leith, appointed his ordination there, to take

place on Friday the 13th of July, the Rev. Mr Ca-

nerton at Kirknewton, to preach and preside.

After the ordinary business was over, the Rev.

Mr Walker of Canongate, rose, and observed that

there had appeared some time ago in the public pa-

pers, a proclamation from our gracious Sovereign,

or the discouragement of vice and profaneness, re-

commending particularly to magistrates in all parts

of the kingdom, to enforce the subsisting laws ag-

ainst the profanation of the Lord's day, and ap-

pointing said proclamation to be read four times a-

day in every parish church: That he had expected,

that copies of it would have been

distributed to each parish by the sheriff of the coun-

ty without that expectation being fulfilled: That

he could not suppose there would be two minds in

the Presbytery with regard to the propriety of shew-

ing a hearty and zealous concurrence with the pious

views of our Sovereign; and he therefore humbly

suggested to the Presbytery, to take this matter into their

consideration, by applying to the proper Crown Of-

ficer for copies of the proclamation, that a day may

be appointed for reading the same, with suitable ex-

hortations from every pulpit within the Presbytery.

This motion being seconded by the Reverend

Mr Kemp, was unanimously agreed to by the

Presbytery, who accordingly did appoint the Re-

verend Mr Kemp and Mr Walker, with the Mo-

dotor, as a Committee, to apply in the most

respectful manner to the proper officer of the Crown,

intimating that he may interpose his authority, that

parish-ministers in general throughout Scotland, and

the Ministers of the Presbytery of Edinburgh in paricular, may be furnished with copies of his Ma-

Jesty's proclamation, in order that the same may be

read in the churches of this Presbytery, on a parti-

cular day afterwards to be named, and accompanied

with suitable exhortations.

We are informed, that, in a few days, an exper-

iment is to be made in the Roads of Leith with the

Diving Bell. The gentleman who is to go down

is said to be possessed of great scientific knowl-

edge, and is brother to Mr Charles Spalding, who

unfortunately lost his life in Dublin Bay, in attempt-

ing to raise the valuable cargo of the Belgojoso Impe-

rial East Indiaman, from the negligence of the people

aboard regularly conveying down to him fresh air.

Besides other improvements made by the present Mr

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WINE-DEALERS ALLOWANCES.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 25th JUNE 1787.
BY an ACT passed in the last Session of Parliament, certain allowances are made to dealers in foreign wine, for such Portugal, Spanish, and French wines, as were in their stocks between the 9th and 15th days of May last, and for which all the duties payable upon the same shall be proved to have been duly paid: But it is thereby provided, "That no such dealer shall have, or be entitled to any such allowance, unless he or she shall apply for the same, before the 5th of July next, to the Commissioners of Excise, if residing within the limits of the chief Office of Excise in Edinburgh; or to the proper Collector of Excise, within whose collection he or she shall reside, by a petition in writing, stating therein the amount of the allowance claimed by such dealer, and the several sorts and quantities of wine respectively for, or in respect whereof such allowance is claimed, and from whom the same was received, and that the same is the sole and entire property of such dealer; to which petition must be annexed an affidavit, made and sworn by one or more of the petitioners, before two or more Commissioners, or such Collector of Excise, verifying the particulars and matters stated in such petition. And if any person shall be convicted of making or taking a false oath to any of the facts required to be sworn to, he or she shall be deemed guilty, and suffer the pains of wilful and corrupt perjury." It is further provided, "That no such allowance shall be made to any dealer, unless, at the time of making his or her claim, he or she shall produce to the Board, or to the proper Collector, a certificate under the hand of the proper Officer of the Customs, upon paper duly stamped (which certificate these Officers are, by that act, directed to grant, without fee or reward to them), certifying the duty of Customs to have been paid for such wine; and which certificate shall be made out in the like form and manner, and such affidavit shall be made thereon, as are used to obtain the drawback for wine shipped for exportation: That no such dealer shall be entitled to these allowances, until one month after such petition has been presented, nor unless the Commissioners, or their Collector, are satisfied that all the dues for such wine have been fully paid. And no allowance is to be made to any dealer whose stock of Portuguese, Spanish, or French wine, between the 9th and 15th of May last, did not exceed the quantity of one ton, reckoning 2½ gallons to the ton, and five hundred quart bottles to a gallon for such wine as was in bottles. And if the stock of such foreign wine of any such dealer exceed 2½ gallons, computed as aforesaid, the allowance in that case is to be made only upon the excess of such foreign wine, after deducting the said 2½ gallons."

The Commissioners of Excise do hereby give public notice of the directions and regulations contained in the preceding clauses, that all persons concerned may attend to the same, and govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN THOMSON, and A. PEARSON.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

These are to be sold by public roup, within the house of Thomas Knox in Locheley, upon Monday the 13th of August 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS of Smiddylands and Brew-

LANDS of MILL-TOWN of INCHGALL, lying in the parish of Ballingry and shire of Fife.

This is a most convenient small possession of betwixt five and six acres of exceeding good land, with a large dwelling house and offices. It is well supplied with water, and there is coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

James Wilkie, one of the tenants, will show the premises; and for further particulars enquiry may be made at Robert Beaton, Esq; of Pitcaidie, or John Syme writer, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh.

Hay to be Sold, and Lands to be Let,

NEAR LINLITHGOW.

To be sold by private bargain, about one hundred and eighty Acres of EBBY Great Park of Carriden, in the parish of Carriden, and shire of Linlithgow. A great part of the Hay is very good, and fit for cutting immediately.

THE LANDS of CARRIDEN, with the Fogage of this crop, is to be SET for pasture, for one or more years from Christmas next, as may be agreed upon. The crop of hay upon it, now for sale, may be a desirable object to any person inclining to take the park.

Also to be SET, and entered at Martynas next; the Farm of LANGSIDE, containing eighty-four Scots acres, divided into nine inclosures, all contiguous and completely fenced, with a neat new-built House, and Court of Offices, lying in the parish of Carriden, about two miles east of Linlithgow, and the same distance from Borrowstounness, and within half a mile of the port of Blackness, where lime can be conveniently landed from the lime-works on the opposite shore.

Any person inclining to purchase the above field of hay, or to take the park for pasture, will apply immediately to Provost Andrew, Linlithgow, to whom proposals for a lease of the farm of Langside may also be made.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries-shire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeeshouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday 2d August 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of KIRKMICHAEL and

GLENNAE, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael;

and the whole of these parts of the Lands of DALRUSCAN, and upon the Kirkmichael side of the water of Ae, lying within the parish of Tinwald, all in the shire of Dumfries; the free rent of which amounts to about 865 l. Sterling, besides which the tenants of the greatest part of the estate are bound to pay the land tax, and other public burdens.

These lands consist of 2336 Scots or 2968 English acres, of which about 1146 Scots acres are arable, and the remainder excellent pasture, greatest part of which might be made arable also. They lie within seven measured miles of Dumfries. The great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Moffat, runs through the heart of them. They are very complete, in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime, either from Dumfries or from the lime-works at Clofburn. The crops which they produce, both of wheat and barley, are remarkable in quality, and Dumfries and Annan in the neighbourhood are inexhaustible markets for grain, both for home consumption and exportation.

There is a good Mansion-house pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae, with excellent office-houses of all kinds. There is also a good garden, with a large orchard, well stocked. The wools of all kinds, both old and young, are in the most thriving condition, and are both of great extent and great value.

The lands of Kirkmichael and Glenae hold of the Crown, and afford a freshold qualification in the county of Dumfries. These parts of the lands lying in the parish of Tinwald, which are of small extent, and are thrown in with the other lands, in order to make the boundaries of the whole compact, are to be held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty of 1 l. Scots, doubled at the entry of heirs and singular successors. The title-deeds are perfectly clear. The whole teinds are valued. The proprietor has right to the teinds of Kirkmichael; and the teinds of these parts of the lands that lie in the parish of Tinwald, are exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental and current leases, with a plan and measurement of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are also lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate; and to them or to the proprietor, or Mr John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh, persons desirous of further information, may apply. Mr Hay has power to sell by private bargain.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, the Estate and Mansion-house of NEWTON OF BLAIR, with the Lands and Barony of BLAIGOWRIE, lying in the parish of Blairgowrie, and certain other Lands lying in the adjoining parishes of Alyth, Rattray, and Glenella.

The above Lands will be sold in whole or in parcels, as shall be expressed in a future advertisement.

For particulars, apply to Mr Grange clerk to the signet, Nicolson's Square, Edinburgh. The baron-officer at Blairgowrie will show the lands.

Notice to Creditors.

A SCHEME of Division of the funds of Mr MAC-TAVISH of Dunstry is now made out, and the creditors are invited to look at it in the hands of James Ferrier, writer to the signet, the trustee, who proposes to begin to pay their dividends on the 2d of August next.

NOTICE

To DEBTORS and CREDITORS of GEORGE VEITCH.

WILLIAM VEITCH, House Builder, New Town, Edinburgh, being appointed by the Court of Session factor for preserving the effect and managing the affairs of the deceased George Veitch, Builder, Newtown, his brother, it is entreated that all persons to whom the said George Veitch stood indebted at the time of his decease, will, as soon as possible, lodge exact notes of their claims with the said William Veitch, or with James Spotiswood, writer, Old Post-Office Stairs, Parliament Square, in order that proper measures may be adopted for their payment. And all persons indebted to the said George Veitch, will please make immediate payment to the said William Veitch, or James Spotiswood, otherwise prosecutions must be immediately commenced against them for that purpose.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Third Part of that Lodging or Dwelling-house, being the Story immediately beneath the top story of that stone Tenement of land, lately built by Mr Robert Richardson, lying on the north side of the High Street of Edinburgh, a little below the Cross, which lodging consists of five rooms and a dark room, all the rooms, whereof four are chambers and one a kitchen, having all access by one turnpike, and two doors therein, one to the fore and another to the back rooms. For further particulars, apply to Robert Hunter, writer on Bunkershill, No. 3. Edinburgh.

LANDS IN BERWICK-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by Private Sale.

THE LANDS of RULFORDLEES and WHITELAW-CLOVES, lying in the parish of Cockburnspath, and shire of Berwick, consisting of 308 acres or thereabout, and paying of yearly rent 150 l. Sterling, with two dozens of kain hens, and two long carriages, and a garden not rentalled. These lands have the right of pasture, &c. upon two extensive commonies adjoining, lie within a few miles of the Port of Dunbar, and market-town of Dunse, and fine is to be got within three miles by a turnpike road. The purchaser may have access to 40 acres of the farm when he inclines, upon a valuation.

The articles of sale, and progress of writs, which are clear, are to be seen in the hands of James Smith, writer in Edinburgh, and John Cockburn, writer in Dunse, who will inform as to other particulars.

Lands in the shires of Edinburgh & Selkirk.

To be SOLD by private sale.

THE Lands and Estate of BOWLAND, in the parish of Stow, and counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk.

This estate lies twenty-seven miles south from Edinburgh, upon the great road leading to Carlisle, &c. It is agreeably situated upon the water of Gala, and within a few miles of several good market towns.

There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, with an excellent garden and orchard, a complete set of offices, and a well-stocked pigeon-house. The parks around the 270 acres, inclusive of about 71 acres of thriving plantation, with which they are subdivided in good taste. A steady fit to be cut, and old enough for moff country.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications, one in the shire of Edinburgh, and another in that of Selkirk.

For particulars, apply to Archibald Gibson writer to the signet, who will show the rental, title-deeds, and a plan of the lands. Thomas Watson at Corstorphine will show the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS,

In the Shire of Aberdeen.

To be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, upon Tuesday the 17th of July 1787, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon.

THE remaining Part of the LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to ALEXANDER ACHYNDACHY of Kinraigie, viz.

The Town and Lands of Cividly, Meiklehaugh, Muirhead, Auchredachy, and Beddiehilllock; the lands of Old Keig and Mill thereof, with the teinds and pertinents; all lying within the parish of Keig and shire of Aberdeenshire.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is 120 l. 11 s. 2 d. 10 d. Sterling, which at 25 years purchase is 3338 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4-12ths.

These lands are situated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement, and being out of lease at present, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The title-deeds, rental, plan, and measurement of the lands, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and for further information, application may be made to John Gordon, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale, or to William Nicol, advocate in Aberdeen.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeeshouse, (Ramsey's), Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of STRATH-AIRY, lying within the parish of Largo, and county of Fife, consisting of about 356 acres, conform to survey. The gross rent presently paid by the tenants is 230 l. 8 s. 4 d. Sterling, including a considerable quantity of vernal converted by the tacks at the low rate of 8 s. 4 d. per poll.

The public burdens amount to 9 l. 11 s. 4 d. Sterling, which being deduced from the foregoing gross rent, there remains of free rent 220 l. 17 s. 3 d. Sterling.

These lands are of a subject-superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, and stand valued in the cens-books of the county at 879 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots. They are extremely low-rented, having been under long leases; but as some of these expire very soon, a considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected, from the uncommon goodness of the soil, and many local advantages.

The progress of writs, and title-deeds of the estate, together with a plan, survey, and rental, may be seen in the hands of William Macdonald, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and such as incline to a private bargain, previous to the day of roup, may apply to the proprietor at Edinburgh, or to Doctor Goodall at Leven, who will give orders to show the lands.

EDINBURGH:

Printed for and by
This Paper is regularly published every Monday,

JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-house in the OLD FISHMERCAT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.—Thursday, and Saturday: — Price, a single Paper 3 d.—1 l. 17 s. 6 d. yearly when called for—2 l. & 6 d. delivered in Town—and 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. sent by Post.

Boarding School at Inverness.

THE Magistrates of Inverness, considering it of consequence to the north of Scotland, to have a reputable person properly qualified for Boarding YOUNG LADIES, and teaching them the different branches of Female Education—they have, therefore, given encouragement to Miss M'LELLAN, (who kept a Boarding School at Perth, with established reputation for several years) to settle at Inverness.—From the strong recommendations the has procured from several Ladies of distinction, the Magistrates have every reason to hope she is in all respects qualified for that important charge.

The public are hereby informed, that she is to open School upon the 1st day of July next, in that large lodging in Church Street, lately possessed by the Collector of the Customs, where she has good accommodation for Boarders; and being provided with a proper Assistant, such Parents and Guardians as incline to entrust Miss M'Leilan with the care of Young Ladies, may depend on her discharging her duty to them in every respect to their satisfaction.

T I M B E R, I R O N, &c. &c.

F O R S A L E.

John Glaf and Son, Merchants in Stir-

ling, have on hand a large and good assortment of Mel-

and Norway Logs, of the best quality,

Riga Dittos, of a fine quality, for sawing up into deals

and battens for flooring,

Peterburgh, Gottesburgh, Menel, and Norway Planks,

Deals, and Battens,

Gottsburgh and Peterburgh Iron, all sizes.

They likewise have for sale, a quantity of genuine RED PORCELINE, of a proper vintage, in pipes, or in dozens

at 17s. with bottles of a large size.

ALSO, at their Oil Manufactory at Cambus, a large

stock of fine pale-coloured Linseed Oil, made chiefly from

foreign seed.

Orders addressed to them at Stirling will be carefully attended to, and executed with the strictest fidelity.

STIRLING, 23d JUNE 1787.

BREWERY AND DISTILLERY,

To LET and enter to immediately.

TO LET, a SUBACK (whereof 28 acres are still to run) of that Large and Convenient BREWERY and DISTILLERY of LAMBSMILL, west end of Kirkliston. There is a Corn Mill with a good thirage, and 20 acres of ground belonging to it. The whole premises are so con-

structed that bullocks may be carried on at a small expense. There are Rollers that go by water to grind malt; and at all seasons of the year, there is a plentiful supply of water that runs through every part of the Distillery. There is also a complete set of Brewhouse and Distilling Utensils to be fold.—The whole is reckoned as convenient a place, either for a brewer, a distiller, or a soap work, or starch-maker, as could be wished for, being only two miles from Queensberry, where materials of every kind can be got by sea, and in a good corn country. A brewer is much wanted in the place. There were three brewers in the neighbourhood lately, and at present there is none.

Apply to David Allan, farmer, Ingleton.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Estate of Redcastle.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeeshouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of July 1787, at six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the parishes of Kilernan and Kilmuir-Western, and county of Ross. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cens-

books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate conversion of the virtual, they yield of yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extensive, and still in their natural state, they are capable of great improvement. Their situation is unusually agreeable. They lie along the navigable tributary of Beauly, which bounds them on the south, for the space of about five miles. They are distant from the burgh of Inverness only about two miles. The foil of an exceedingly good soil, dry and healthy; and, owing to the south exposure, the crops are more early than in the most southerly parts of Scotland. The mansion-house is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extensive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the best quality. There is a considerable salmon fishing upon the estate, and white fish, and shell-fish of all kinds. The low-country game upon it is plenty; and all sorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is some natural wood, and the plantations upon the estate are extensive, and in thriving condition.